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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Nationalist Liberation Front (Mat-Tran Tran Dan-Doc Giai-Phong) was organized in 1946, at a time when many of the nationalist parties were being dispersed, on the eve of Cach Mang Dong Minh Hoi (CMDMH) leader Nguyen Hai Than's flight to China with leaders of the Viet Nam Quoc Dan Dang (VNQDD). The first meeting of the Front took place in Hanoi on 15 April 1946 under the leadership of its principal organizers: Truong Anh Tu, Mai Ngoc Dai, aka Hoang Long, and Nguyen Lien.
2. In an attempt to lend prestige to the movement, Nguyen Hai Than was asked to assume the presidency of the Front. Than's endorsement of the movement in a circular requesting CMDMH members and sympathizers to join the Front made the movement appear to be a continuation of the CMDMH. Like the CMDMH, the Front took an official anti-Viet Minh position and gained adherents, especially in the Nam Dinh, Bui Chu, Thanh Hoa and Phat Diem areas where the large Catholic population was favorable to the opposition.
3. The movement suffered during the December 1946 Viet Minh conflict, when Truong Anh Tu and Nguyen Lien were arrested by the Viet Minh. Tu was executed and nothing is known of the whereabouts of Lien. Mai Ngoc Dai took refuge in his native province of Thanh Hoa. He regained the French-controlled zone in 1948 and died in Hanoi on 15 March 1952 at the age of 48.
4. The Front, lacking organization and leaders, became more or less a Catholic movement, locally directed by the parish priests. Among those most active in the Front are the following priests: Hoang Quynh and Tuyen (fnu) in Tam Ca Ly, Nha (fnu) in Van Hai and Ly (fnu) in Phuc Nhac. Seminarists including Chinh Dao aka Gia Hue, and Bon Trac aka Tiep are active in the Thanh Hoa area. Nationalist militants sought by the Viet Minh are also working in the Front, but each tends to work for his own special interests.

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5. This lack of cohesion and overall direction resulted in a rash of acts of violence which forced the Front to become clandestine following Viet Minh reprisals. The following are examples of such incidents:
- a. In May 1947 a revolt protesting Viet Minh tax collection in the village of Mau Thon, Mong Cong District, Thanh Hoa Province, degenerated into a pitched battle. Members of the village Administrative and Resistance Committee and the Dan Quan, local labor-defense unit, were for the most part members of the Front.
 - b. In June 1947 local leaders of the Front, including Hoang Quynh, in Tang Dien and Xuan Ha villages organized a collective assassination of Administrative and Resistance Committee members and disarmed the Dan Quan. Several reprisals followed during which Hoang Quynh was arrested, but later released after the intervention of Bishop Le Huu Tu.
 - c. In July 1947 Hoang Thanh, brother of Mai Ngoc Dai aka Hoang Long, organized the assassination of several Viet Minh leaders in Phuc Nhac, Ninh Binh Province. Thanh was arrested and executed in September 1947.
6. At the present time the nominal membership of the Front remains high in the Catholic provinces, but the Front itself has become ineffective, lacking organization and leadership.¹ Meetings of the Front are often held in Hanoi, but no contact is maintained with other branches.

1. Comment.
 the Nationalist Liberation Front - referred to as the People's Front - is the most significant nationalist force in Thanh Hoa Province and was responsible for initiating the recent Catholic uprising in the Catholic villages in Nghia Loc District.

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